

framing of the bill, and declared that this "operation gives promise of prompt completion of a well settled program and foreshadows hearty support of the bill by the great majority of the party in public station and private life."

Though recognizing that there has been a great deal of opposition to the bill, and the government, a partnership which should not be disrupted but modified, he declared:

"Business now may take notice that, as to such enterprises as cannot meet the new conditions, by reason of neglect, refusal of ability to employ capital, efficiency and economy which will permit industry to stand upon its own feet with least support from the government, the people refuse to be longer taxed to accomplish the survival of the unfit."

Up to the Manufacturer.

"I have no fear," he said, "that the American wage-earner will suffer, unless the American manufacturer shall feel that widespread distress on the part of labor is not too high a price to pay to compel a return to the old protective system, and deliberately close his mills in order to frighten the people of the country into a repudiation of this new policy. I have more respect for the patriotism of the American manufacturer than to believe that he will do this in any general case, and for much confidence in his courage and ability to expect him to feel the necessity of resort to such methods."

Austin Arouses Palmer's Ire.

Representative Palmer became involved in a spirited argument with Representative Austin of Tennessee, who in the midst of a discussion of the meal schedule introduced the Pennsylvania representative to ask:

"Isn't it true that a steel company in the district represented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania has been paying \$350,000 tons of iron ore, on which it has heretofore paid a duty of 15 cents a ton, and which this bill places on the free list?"

"There is a steel mill in my district which exports iron ore, and we did not pay on the free list," he said. "The gentleman from Tennessee, who as well as every other member of this House that iron ore was not placed upon the free list, the industry which is the basis of securing any privilege for any interest. The gentleman knows that the Bethlehem Steel Company is one of my bitterest enemies."

"But it is true, is it not?" insisted Austin. "That this steel company, a steel company in your district, has been paying \$47,000 it now pays as a duty on iron ore."

"Yes," rejoined Palmer, "and it is also true that this steel company will pay more duty on ferro-manganese, which we have introduced on the free list, than it will save on free iron ore."

Company's "Worst Enemy."

Representative Lloyd of Missouri, interrupted: "I was talking last night to Mr. Schwab, the head of the Bethlehem Steel Company," he said, "and he told me that the worst enemy of the Bethlehem Steel Company was the representative in Congress from the district in which the company is located. He further said that he had introduced a bill to place iron ore on the free list, and that he made a profit of 20 per cent."

"That is true," declared Mr. Palmer, "that the men at the head of the Bethlehem Steel Company are my worst political enemies, and that Mr. Schwab is the chief of these, but I thank God that I am not in his mills as my best political friends."

Representative Gordon of Ohio defended the rates in the Underwood bill and denounced as false the predictions that the industry would be ruined. He replied in detail to the charges that the rates were so high as to prevent the industry from competing with foreign countries, and declared that no financial disturbance would be brought on by the enactment of the bill into law.

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WOMEN'S CLUBS

Officers of General Federation of Clubs Still in Session Here.

GREATER ACTIVITY TO RAISE ENDOWMENT IS URGED

But \$32,000 of Proposed \$100,000 Fund Has Been Obtained, It Is Shown.

Plans for the next biennial convention at Chicago in June, 1914, were discussed at the executive meeting of the seven general officers and the eight members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs this morning. The meeting was held in the oak room of the Raleigh and continued from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Tonight there will be another session from 7 o'clock until 11, and tomorrow all day and until late at night sessions will be held.

Others who attended the council meetings were free to do as they pleased to-day, the general council meetings having adjourned last night. Many of them were the guests of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs in sight-seeing trips about the city and through the public buildings. Special galleries were reserved for them at the Capitol, where they went to view the sessions of Congress.

Mrs. John B. Sneath, this morning, presented a tentative report of the program committee, and the matter was discussed. There were many suggestions offered and many additions and changes made. The budget also was taken up, but no action was taken.

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Those present at the sessions this morning were Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Austin, Tex., president; Mrs. L. B. Blankenbush, Pennsylvania, first vice president; Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, Tiffin, Ohio, second vice president; Mrs. Harry L. Keefe, Watthill, N.Y., recording secretary; Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Charlotte, N.C., corresponding secretary; Mrs. William B. Williams, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary; Mrs. H. C. McMahon, Salt Lake City, Utah, auditor, and the following directors: Mrs. William E. Andrews, District of Columbia; Miss George W. Bacon, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. A. L. Christie, Butte, Mont.; Mrs. Grace Julian Clark, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Francis D. Everett, Highland Park, Ill.; Mrs. William F. Harper, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. J. C. Houghton, New York, N.Y.; Mrs. L. and Mrs. Frank White, Valley City, N.D.

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PAID BY OWNERS

TO PROCURE THE LAND FOR THE CANAL, AND TO BUILD THE CANAL THROUGH ITS OWN LAND, TO BE SUBJECT TO ITS OWN DICTATION.

"The term 'all nations' does not include the United States, but means all 'other' nations, because when the United States acquired title to the Canal Zone and 'proceeds' to put the canal through, it thereby became proprietor of the canal, and as an owner it would not be supposed to charge its own shipping the same tolls as others. At any event, it does not have to do so."

Principle of Law.

"This is an artificial waterway, and it is a clear principle of international law that the owners of artificial waterways may annex such conditions to its use as it may please."

"The claim that the United States understood the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as the English claim it to be, because the Senate did not pass the Baring treaty in favor of coastwise shipping, is disposed of by the view held by the Senate that the resolution was not needed, the sole owner of the canal, the United States could annex any condition to its use that it pleased."

The following addresses and discussions are scheduled to be delivered before the society this afternoon and tonight: An Historical Account of Isthmian Projects, by Prof. E. D. Warfield, president of Lafayette College; Affirmation, by The Expression of All Nations, by Eugene Vambough, professor of International Law at Harvard Law School; A Subsidy to American Ships Passing Through the Canal, by a Discussion Prohibited by the Treaty, a joint discussion by Horace G. Macfarland of the District of Columbia bar and William Miller Collier, former minister to Spain; "What Is the Effect of the Exemption of American Coastwise Shipping Upon Panama Canal Traffic?" by Emory Johnson, special commissioner of the United States on Panama canal and tolls, and by N. D. Harris, professor of European diplomatic history in Northwestern University, and The Question of the Right of the United States to Exclude From the Use of the Canal Any Class of Foreign Vessels, Such as Railway-owned Vessels, by James C. McPherson, professor of political science at the University of Illinois, and John Foster Dulles of the New York bar.

Voces Europe's View.

Gregers W. W. Gram, minister of state of Norway, who crossed the ocean for the express purpose of protesting against any exemption from tolls for coastwise ships going through the Panama canal, last night voiced the European arguments in favor of equal treatment for all navigators. He spoke of the Suez canal and the exemption from tolls for coastwise ships, and the question of the right of the United States to exclude from the use of the Canal Any Class of Foreign Vessels, Such as Railway-owned Vessels, by James C. McPherson, professor of political science at the University of Illinois, and John Foster Dulles of the New York bar.

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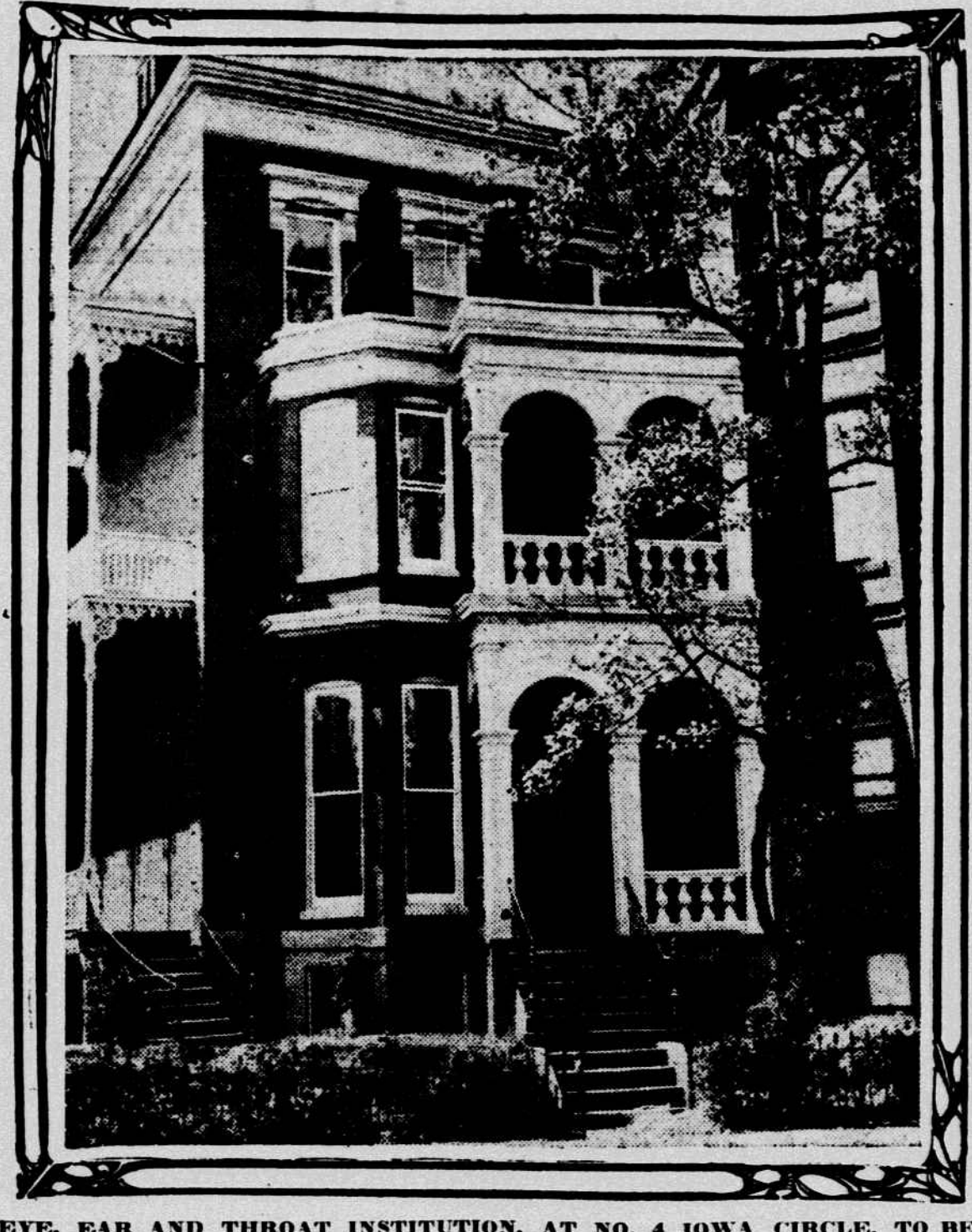
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HOSPITAL READY FOR OCCUPANCY.



EYE, EAR AND THROAT INSTITUTION, AT NO. 4 IOWA CIRCLE, TO BE FORMALLY OPENED TOMORROW.

SUPPORT REDFIELDED PLAN TO COBB MEETS NAVAL CONTRACT AND SIGNS CONTRACT

Other Cabinet Officers, It Is Understood, Favor Extending Half Holidays.

Hearty support, it is understood, is being given to the cabinet officers to the plan proposed by Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield for closing the government departments half a day Saturday for five months instead of for three months as has been the practice heretofore. Which members of the cabinet have responded to Secretary Redfield's request for an opinion on the matter would not be stated by officers of the Department of Commerce this morning, although they asserted that prompt replies were being received. They likewise refused to disclose the contents of those letters which had been received.

Government clerks who were talked to in the matter think the plan would be a great improvement. They said they are hoping that nothing will be in the way of the order when it comes time to promulgate it. In official circles, however, there is no doubt whatever that Mr. Gram unfolded the various treaty provisions one at a time and then remarked:

"The ocean is free. It is from its very nature exempt from the control of man. All nations, great or small, are equal in its waters, and for that reason the right of navigating the seas appertains to all. Any limitation of the right of navigation is impracticable. Nor can it be denied that the principle of a free sea is in perfect accord with the interests of all mankind."

Williams for Equal Tolls.

Talbot Williams, director of the School of Journalism at Columbia University, was another speaker in favor of charging equal tolls for all ships, claiming that American national honor would be smirched if this were not the case. He said in part:

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SEVERE WATERS LARGE

Provisions in the Underwood Measure Regarded as Inequitable in the West.

WILL CALL ON PRESIDENT AND STATE OBJECTIONS

Early Currency Legislation Not Probable—Patronage Gets Attention at White House.

Senator Newlands of Nevada today arranged with President Wilson for a conference of democratic senators from intermountain and Pacific coast states on what the Nevada senator terms the "equitable relation of tariff schedules" to that section of the country. The date for the conference has not been fixed, but it will take place as soon as the President finds opportunity.

Senator Newlands called the attention of the President to the fact that a few years ago he was the only democratic senator from the region west of the Missouri river, while now there are fourteen democrats, hailing from Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Arizona, Nevada and Oregon. These democrats, and particularly those from Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Colorado and Arizona, have recently been holding conferences to determine their position on the tariff bill as it affects the industries pertaining to their part of the country, with a view to bringing about an equitable tariff.